

# ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Below we compile a few more facts of interest brought to light since our last report. As it would require a great many more figures than we have in our office to specify the amount of each "item" we must satisfy ourselves with giving the "sum totals," remarking, however, that if any of our readers desire to see the figures as taken from the Record, they can be accommodated by calling at this office. The total amount drawn by the editor of the *Eagle* out of the County Treasury for Stationery is

**\$3,611 76.**

The amount of bills on file,

**\$2,742 21**

Making the amount not accounted for foot up the snug little sum of

**\$869 55.**

How and for what purposes this last amount was taken from the Treasury the Records do not show, and we call upon the editor of the *Eagle* to explain if he can.

We have adopted in all our calculations the highest retail price for which Mr. Tut-hill's Stationery could have been sold, and in footing up the amount he has overcharged the county, we find that it reaches the enormous sum of

**\$788 40.**

This amount added to the

**\$869 55,**

not accounted for, swells the amount to

**\$1,657 95,**

which has gone into Mr. Tut-hill's pockets as payment for services done the Red Lodge Clique, and through the instrumentality of partisan favoritism. Thus it will be seen how firmly these men have been united for the past twenty years by the "cohesive power of public plunder." It is any wonder they are making such desperate efforts to retain possession of the county Treasury, men who have been for so long a period pensioners on the bounty of the Lunatic tax-payers?

Knowing, as the editor of the *Eagle* did, that we were engaged in ferreting out the amount of his stealings, he, in his last issue, in order to weaken the force of our facts, charges us with having made out a bill against the City Council in which was an error of *five dollars*. But we showed in our last issue that even that was a falsehood. Truly it has been said that "drowning men catch at straws." But to show how effectually their own weapons can be turned against them, we copy the following ticket presented to the Board of Commissioners by the editors of the *Eagle* and the amount allowed. The first column denotes the amount charged by the *Eagle* and the second the amount allowed:

	Am't charged.	Am't allowed.
11 quires paper	\$11.00	8.25
10 quires paper	2.75	2.75
10 quires paper	10.00	7.50
Total	\$23.75	18.50
Fee bill	8.00	8.00
5 quires paper	5.00	3.75
6 " " paper	5.00	3.75
2 " " paper	1.25	1.25
Total	19.24	16.75
140 quires paper	105.00	105.00
3 " " paper	5.25	3.00
4 " " paper	4.00	3.00
3 " " paper	4.50	2.50
2 " " paper	3.00	1.80
20 " " paper	20.00	15.00
Total	141.75	129.37
40 " " paper	40.00	30.00
Total	40.00	30.00
5 " " paper	5.00	3.75
Practice	4.00	4.00
2 quires paper	3.00	2.50
Total	12.00	9.25
4 " " paper	4.50	3.75
Notice	1.00	1.00
1 " " paper	1.00	1.00
Total	6.50	5.75
41 quires paper	4.50	3.37
10 " " paper	10.00	7.50
6 " " paper	6.00	4.50
20 " " paper	20.00	15.00
2 " " paper	3.00	1.50
4 " " paper	4.00	3.00
2 " " paper	3.00	1.50
5 " " paper	5.00	3.37
Notice	1.25	1.25
Total	59.75	42.97
Total	\$303.00	\$252.11

Thus it will be seen that out of a bill of

**\$303**

presented to the Commissioners, but

**\$252.11**

was allowed them—making a difference in

one bill of only

**\$50.89!!**

Now if the editors of the *Eagle* really considered it dishonest to present an account which contained an error of \$5, which we deny having done, what is their

opinion of men who present accounts containing errors of more than one hundred dollars? And yet this is not all—for another bill presented to the Board of Commissioners by these same men was reduced from

**\$74.50**

to

**\$56.62 1-2.**

And yet according to their own bidding for printing blanks—namely—fifteen cents per quire—these bills should have still been reduced

**\$118,**

Making a difference, in two bills, of over one hundred dollars? And yet these men declaim against an imaginary account containing an error of only five dollars! Perhaps, however, they were anticipating an exposition of their own guilt, and in order to palliate it as much as possible, made their false charge against us. But it is not the first time thieves have cried out "stop thief!" It is an old trick and well understood by the people.

In our researches we accidentally came across a contract between the Commissioners and H. C. Whitman, leasing the large two-story frame building adjoining the public office to this latter gentleman for a period of ten years for the insignificant sum of \$45 a year. We venture the assertion that this building could have been leased the same number of years for at least \$150 per annum; but we suppose this was another act of favoritism in order to give two men, high in power, namely—Judge H. C. Whitman and Gov. McMill, their offices at the expense of the tax-payers of the county. Gov. McMill occupies the lower floor and H. C. Whitman the upper, at a cost to each of only \$22.50 per annum, making these men, in the short period of ten years, pensioners on the County Treasury in the sum of

**\$1,100!!!**

There are many poor and hard-working mechanics in this city who would cheerfully and willingly give \$100 per annum for this same building, and even then consider it an act of charity on the part of the Commissioners for putting it down even to that figure. But the working classes are not the ones to meet with such favor—they must work hard at manual labor from early morn till night, pay a high rent and exorbitant taxes, while Governors and Judges revel at their expense. A greater outrage was never perpetrated on the working classes, and we trust they will indignantly frown down this system of demagogic favoritism. If the county feels itself able to assist any one, let worthy men at least receive their benefits.

Let the blindness of party spirit be removed, that the people may be able to see to what degradation the county Government has sunk under the reign of demagoguery, and that, seeing all this, they may restore the good old era, when honesty, capacity and faithfulness were held to be the tests of official qualification, and when the Government was held to be designed to subserve the interests of the people and not merely the interests of the leaders of the Red Lodge Clique.

## Potatoes.

The indications everywhere afford a prospect of a tumble in the price of potatoes. They are now selling on shipboard at Boston for 75 cents a bushel, though the hucksters about the streets are trying to get \$1.25. They are coming in great quantities from Nova Scotia, since the Reciprocity treaty went into operation. In Detroit they have come in from the country and from Canada in large quantities, and prices have declined there to 75 cents a bushel. In this city the price of potatoes is still kept up, but as they come down elsewhere a like result must follow here. There is no doubt that the extreme rates now prevailing are, more the effect of speculation than of real scarcity of the article.

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—The Haycock powder mills near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, exploded, and blew the building and the appurtenances thereto belonging sky high. The chimney took fire and burnt furiously, throwing out burning soot upon the roof. At first the men thought they would procure buckets of water and wet the shingles so that they would not ignite, but upon reflection, concluded that this was a dangerous experiment and abandoned it. They made their escape as fast as possible. In a short time a spark fell through the shingles, and upon a heap of four tons of powder. The explosion was instantaneous and terrible. Fortunately all the workmen, by using their legs to good purpose, escaped injury.

**CHURCH BURN.**—The Lynchburg Virginia of the 1st, says complaints are being made in Albemarle county, that the church bug is more abundant than ever, and fears are entertained that it will destroy the wheat and other crops. We also have very gloomy accounts from the counties of Amherst, Nelson and Appomattox, of the wheat crop, owing to the great prevalence of this destructive insect.

## THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DESMOINES.

The *Kokuk Gate City* says, the contracts for the great works on the river Desmoines are to be let on the first of May. The locks are to be 46 feet wide by 200 feet long. The dams are to be from 700 to 800 feet long and 12 feet high. There are 20 dams between the mouth and Fort Desmoines, the distance being about 200 miles.

## The New State of Superior.

The *Minneapolis*, of St. Paul's, has a long and eloquent article on the future of the great Northwest. It gives us the first intimation we have received that the Legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of the new State or Territory of Superior. Four readers will take their stand before the map of the United States, they will see a vast extent of territory on the south shore of Lake Superior, and north of Lake Michigan and Wisconsin, which now composes a part of Michigan. It is entirely separated from it by Lake Huron and Michigan, and has no natural connection with the rest of that State. It is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world. It has been the desire of the inhabitants to sever their political connection with Michigan, as their interests were diverse, and they were so far distant from the capital and business portion of the State. Michigan has heretofore refused to grant their request, but it seems a sober second thought has brought an assent.

Two years ago Wisconsin passed an act granting the northern part of its territory to the proposed State of Superior. The proposed northern boundary of Wisconsin, and southern line of Superior, extends from the Mississippi at the mouth of the Chippewa river; up its last named river until it strikes the United States Correction Line between towns 30 and 31, and then following that line east to Green Bay, which intersects near the mouth of the Brule river of Green Bay. This would throw all the country on the St. Croix into the proposed new State—a fine agricultural region, which would find its account in being connected politically with Superior.

The territory from Wisconsin and from Michigan will form the future State of Superior. It will extend from the western point of Lake Superior, embracing all the south shore thereof, to the St. Mary's river, and the northern portions of Lake Huron and Michigan. The "Saut" will be on its eastern border, and the great mines of copper and iron will be on its northern line. Its western boundary will be the St. Croix river. It is destined to be one of the most interesting, wealthy, and important portions of the Union.

The States of Michigan and Wisconsin being agreed to this arrangement, Congress, by virtue of the power vested in it by the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, has authority to erect it into a territory or to admit it, at once, as a State. There may perhaps be some objection on the part of the slaveholding interest to this arrangement; but we trust better counsels will prevail. Where movements of this kind are made obviously for political ends, we should not feel disposed to extend to them our countenance. But this claim has great merits, *per se*, and should be treated fairly. We trust there is hereafter to be a North, not for the purpose of aggression, or injustice, but for the purpose of doing exact justice, without regard to sectional lines.

The *Minneapolis*, after closing the details of this proposition, soars off into the realms of fancy, and apostrophizes thus eloquently:

"Then hail! all hail, to the coming new State of Superior; and hail the State of *Dacotah*, which, west of the Big Sioux and of the Red River of the North, and with its center in the glorious valley of the River Jacques, shall bound Minnesota to the West; and hail to another sovereign community still beyond in the fertile valleys of the Blackfoot, (the *Sitka*), amidst the spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

And onward, westward still, by the march, great Star of Empire! Let State rank upon State, until from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be one unbroken line of enlightened empires, where the school house and the church spire are the landmarks of progress, where free industry meets respect and reward and all the comforts of life abound; where legislation is pure and unthought, and all men are secured in the proper enjoyment of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

A Good Hint.—One of the chief charges against the Know Nothings or American party, made by the opposition, is that they meet in secret. Mr. Patton, the candidate for Attorney General in Virginia, says:

"The American party choose to hold their meetings in secret, as the Whigs and Democrats have been and are in the habit of holding secret caucuses by night or day. This party enter, it is said, into mutual obligations as to their party action; no matter what their form, they can't be held more binding than the Democrats claim to hold the implied obligations of their party. A violation of them, by obeying the behest of the party or quitting it, is followed by the most vehement denunciation, while the American party, as I understand, allows every man to go out of the party when he pleases, and his obligations are at once at an end without denunciation. With the Democratic party it does not seem to be so, for although no pledge is registered, no man who quits can then dare to defy their behest or dissent from their decrees. If he does off with his head. So much for Backsliding. The freedom of thought and opinion which they allow at this day is happily illustrated in an anecdote which is told of one of Napoleon's Marshals, when Napoleon was a candidate for the first Consulship for life. It was to be determined by universal suffrage. Marshal Angereau addressed his division in the following words: 'Soldiers, there is an election to-day, to determine whether Napoleon shall be consul for life. It is to be a matter of the free choice of the people; you will march to the polls and vote just as you think proper—but if you vote against Napoleon, I will shoot you as soon as you come back.'"

The bounty land applications now number one hundred and thirteen thousand, and are still coming in.

The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says that it is rumored that Mr. Gorman has been removed from the office of Governor of Minnesota, and that Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has been, or is to be appointed to fill the vacancy. The Government has been unfortunate in the selection of some of their Territorial officers. A few months ago the people of New Mexico turned in disgust their Territorial Governor, Mr. Merriweather, and the last mails brought to Washington a petition, signed by the people of New Mexico, demanding his removal.

## A State Fair to be Held.

We learn direct from Columbus, that the State Board of Agriculture, which has just been in session, have resolved to hold a State Fair the coming fall, as usual. The Railroads have guaranteed the same facilities as heretofore. It will be held at Columbus on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September next, on the beautiful ground of M. L. Sullivan, Esq., being the same that was occupied in 1852. Columbus has already subscribed \$3,000, and thus the matter is at last definitely settled.

Hon. Wm. H. Gibson, of Seneca county, has been named with great commendation, as a candidate for Treasurer of State. Mr. Gibson is well known as an able lawyer and a fine financier. He was on the State ticket two years ago as a candidate for Attorney General of State. He would give great strength to the ticket, and make as good a State Treasurer as the people of Ohio can obtain.

In late speech at Winchester Mr. Wise said that he had spoken 180 hours in this campaign, and he was confident he would be elected by at least 12,000 majority. The opposition papers are just as confident that he will be beaten from 20,000 to 40,000 majority. Somebody is destined to be disappointed.

The *Dubuque Observer* states that Cholera has made its appearance upon the Upper Mississippi, one boat having buried seven passengers between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were seventeen cases, so says the *St. Louis Intelligencer* on another boat in running from that city to St. Paul.

Thomas Bayly, of Maryland, who lately, attempted to commit suicide in N. Y., is believed to be deranged, and has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The statements that have heretofore appeared in relation to Bayly's losing \$100,000 at faro are said to be unfounded. The chief cause of his lunacy arises from the refusal of a young lady's hand in marriage, to whom he was fondly attached.

We learn from the *Griffin (Geo.) Union* that the locusts have made their appearance in that region within the last few days. From the vast number with which the forests are infested, there is reason to fear something like one of the plagues that was visited upon Egypt in olden times. They seem disposed to devour all vegetable life that falls in their way.

It is stated that in Polk county, Ga., there is such a scarcity of provisions that many of the families in the neighborhood are almost starving. The same is the case in Floyd county, where a public meeting has been called to adopt measures of relief. The partial failures of grain crops for a year or two, the increase of the prices of provisions, and the stoppage of many grist mills are noted among the causes of this distress.

In New Hampshire, recently, a man was indicted for selling liquor, but the jury acquitted him because the prosecuting witness testified that he purchased and drank the rum in order to have the seller prosecuted. The jury, under the directions of the Court, discredited his testimony, and did right.

D. C. Bloomer, and lady, have made their future home at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Bloomer will open a law office, and attend to land agency business. His wife still sports her short dresses. There are several who follow that same fashion just across the Missouri river, among the Omahas.

A certain western village passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath, to any person except travelers. The next Sunday every man in town was seen walking around with a valise in one hand and two saddle bags in the other.

It is more than probable that the allies will abandon the siege, and withdraw—if they can—from the Crimea. English papers do not hesitate to give their opinion, that the siege will be raised and the allies forced to retire ingloriously from the seat of war.

The authorities of Pittsburgh are rigidly enforcing the ordinance relating to the weight of the loaves of bread. No less than five bakers suffered the penalty of the law in a single day.

It is rumored that Hon. Willis A. Gorman Governor of Minnesota, has been removed for speculations in public lands held to be incompatible with his official station.

The acts of Legislature which Missourians have just elected in Kansas, will be of no binding force until ratified by Congress which will never be.

The gross receipts into the U. S. Treasury for the quarter ending April 1st, were \$14,768,000. The total expenditures were 15,572,000.

Judge Lamplin, of Georgia, peremptorily declines the Judgeship of the Court of Claims in Washington.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Lancaster Markets.

GARRETT OFFICE, May 10, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, 2.00; Flour, 9.50 per barrel; Corn, 55; Rye, 50; Oats, 40; Cloverseed, 5.50; Timothy seed, 3.40; Potatoes, 1.50; Flax seed, 1.00; Butter, 12.50; Eggs, 6 cents; Salt, 2.30; Beans, 2.00; Soap, 60; Coffee, 13.50; Tea, 50; Molasses, 40; Sugar, 15; Vinegar, 15; Tobacco, 15; Hay, 11.00; 12.00. Tallow 10 1/2 per bri. Whisky, 30.

### New York Market.

New York, May 7.—P. M.—Cotton is stiffer, but not quotably higher. Sales of 8,000 bales at 10 1/2 for Orleans Middling. Flour is 6 to 12c better, with a good demand; the sales comprise 10,000 bbls at \$10.12 1/2 for common to good Ohio, and 10.62 1/2 for Southern. Wheat is firm, with sales of Southern White at 2.55 and White Michigan at 2.50. Corn is unchanged and firm, with sales of 20,000 bushels mixed Western at 1.15. Pork is in good demand, with sales of 1,400 bbls at 16.50 for old Mess. Beef and lard are unchanged, and prices firm. Bacon is higher, with sales of Sides at 8 1/2 and Hams at 9 1/2. Ohio Whisky is held at 40c, but without sales. Sales of 2,000 bbls Orleans Molasses at 29.31c. Lard sold Oil 8 1/2, and firm.

Money is unchanged. Stocks are rather better. Erie, 40; Cleveland and Toledo, 74; and Reading, 85.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell, at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1855, at their warehouse in the city of Lancaster, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following property: 3 Reaping machines, which were consigned to the undersigned by J. S. Parsons, more than one year past, said property to be sold, to pay charges and expenses.

REBER, KUTZ & CO.

Lancaster, May 10, 1855—1

### CITY CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, having recently fitted up rooms in Market street, under the Ohio Printing Office, and one door north of the Post Office, most respectfully invite attention to the extensive and well assorted stock of Confectionery, consisting of candies of their own manufacture, and of the finest imported from France, Germany, Russia, Prussia, and other countries. Also, a large stock of Fruit Cakes, Biscuits, and other delicacies, at wholesale and retail prices.

Also, a large stock of fine Ladies' Dress Trimmings, and other notions, at wholesale and retail prices.

Where the refreshments of the season will be in readiness for the public.

April 12, 1855—No. 40—1

### DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

No. 12, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN

ADDITIONAL AND AMERICAN

SARAPING.

Imported direct from Manufacturers in Europe, and purchased at auction in New York, which enables us to offer our goods at the most Eastern Import prices.

Also, a large stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Thoroughly seasoned, from 2 to 24 feet in width; a large stock always on hand.

Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Steamboat owners and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods in our store at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities.

May 3, 1855—No. 40—1

### Statement of the condition of Fairfield County Savings Bank.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1855.

Notes and Bills Discounted : : : \$7,674 04

Interest on Deposits : : : 114 00

Due from other Banks : : : 4,109 69

Due from other Banks : : : 1,000 00

Personal Property : : : 10,000 00

Real Estate : : : 26,323 53

Cash : : : 130,951 63

Total : : : \$252,111 89

Capital Stock : : : \$25,000 00

Surplus Fund : : : 11,400 00

Due from other Banks : : : 1,000 00

Due from other Banks : : : 1,000 00

Dividends unpaid : : : 10,123 25

Due Depositors : : : \$10,951 63

May 3—3rd

JOHN C. WEAVER, President.

A. C. WORTHINGTON, Cashier.

### LITTLE & DRESSBACH'S

GENERAL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps,

SOUVENIR GOODS, WALL PAPER AND ORNAMENTAL.

MAIN STREET, LANCASTER, OHIO.

WOLDF respectfully invite the attention of every body to their large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which have been selected with care, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

May 3, 1855—2

### NICHOLAS FOX,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

Main Street, 2nd door East of City Hotel,

Lancaster, May 3, 1855—2

### Sale of Market Stocks.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer at public auction, in the Market House of the City of Lancaster, on Saturday the 12th day of May, 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following property: A large stock of Market Stocks, consisting of Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, and other commodities, at the discretion of the undersigned, to be sold at the highest cash price.

MANUEL A. RICHARDS, Marshal.

### NEW CHINA STORE.

JUST opened on Main Street, nearly opposite Reber, Kutz & Co's Dry Goods Store, consisting of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE

AND

WINDOW GLASS.

All of which will be sold low at wholesale and retail. Merchants and the public are invited to call and select. Window Glass almost all sizes from 7 to 30 by